

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.  
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.

No terms of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows, CASH  
ADVANCE.  
THE CITY " by carriers, per week . . . . . \$7.00  
MAIL, ONE YEAR . . . . . 15  
THREE MONTHS . . . . . 3.00  
SIX MONTHS . . . . . 1.50  
1. M. THOMSON. W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The situation in Virginia remains unchanged. Grant states that offensive operations have been suspended on account of the mud. The two armies are still confronting each other. Lee is said to have been reinforced by Buckner and Breckinridge, which is doubtful.

Butler and Sherman seem to be operating successfully, while Banks and Steele are in a tight fix.

**THE TWELFTH BATTERY.**—One of the 12th Battery boys writes us a long letter justifying that organization from the assertions cast upon it by a member of the 13th Regiment in a letter published by us a few weeks ago.

We cannot allow the noble boys in the field to get into a controversy in our columns, and the obnoxious expression to which the 12th boys take exception in the letter of the 13th, escaped the eye of the editor or it never would have been permitted to appear at all.

The members of the 12th Battery need feel no solicitude whatever in regard to their reputation at home. Their deeds speak for them and the record of their well-fought battles is their best vindication.

A CORRESPONDENT in Grant's army says that about 2,000 rebel prisoners were marched past a portion of the negro troops of Burnside's corps. It was amusing to hear the negroes enquire, jestingly, "How are you, boss? Mighty good ting we didn't catch you; we would never tuck yo' prisoners!" The prisoners became infuriated, and begged to have their will of the negroes five minutes. "Remember Fort Pillow," the negroes would urge. "We'll cut your black throats," was the threat of the other. Thus the two races reviled each other. The master was prisoner; the bondman free, and a soldier.

DURING the debate in the Senate on a recent afternoon, Senator Sumner left the Senate chamber for a few moments, and returned through the main doorway—with a colored man! It was Col. Ernest Roumain, the Charge d'Affairs of Hayti, who was entitled, by virtue of his diplomatic position, to sit with his peers, the Senators representing the States of the Union. He is a gentlemanly-looking person, faultlessly dressed, and of polished manners. Nearly all the Administration Senators were presented to and conversed with him.

A REFUGEE, who left Richmond on the night of Sunday, May 8th, has arrived at New York. The citizens were for the most part pretty confident of Lee's success.

On Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Minnegerove, of St. Paul's Church, where Jeff Davis attends, preached from Joel II, 29th, "I will remove far off from you the Northern army." Jeff was present dressed in deep mourning for his lately deceased child.

"THE MILWAUKEE NEWS" says disunion is an incident of the policy which prevails in Washington. It would have been much nearer the truth had it said disunion was the result of the policy inaugurated in Washington by its own political yoke-servers and friends.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION of New Jersey, on Thursday appointed delegates to Baltimore. While not directly instructing them who to vote for, resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. Lincoln.

GAY BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has issued an earnest appeal to the citizens of that State to fill up the quota of 10,000 six-months men, authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War.

It is said Lord Lyons pronounces the alleged correspondence between the British government and Jeff Davis a forgery.

The Detroit Tribune of Saturday last, has the following item of news:

"We are assured, upon trustworthy authority, that, at the invitation of certain leading Copperheads of Detroit, Fallan dium was in this city one night last week, and addressed a secret meeting of Copperheads—probably a club of Knights of the Golden Circle. Our information comes from a loyal Democrat, who was invited to be present, but who would scorn to be found in such company."

A TRAITOR RECOOLED.—Congress was exceedingly dull yesterday, but for one little incident in the House, that may be called a "spasm" of interest and liveliness. In the course of a speech, Henry Winter Davis referred to one of the constituents of the unworthy member from Maryland, ("which his name is Harris," as Saary Gump would say) as a disloyal man. Harris had the impudence to rise from his seat to address the House, in vindication of his "honored constituent," and during his speech referred to Gen. Schenck's military government at Baltimore. Mr. Schenck, in reply simply called for the reading of the resolution of censure, by which it was declared practically, that Harris was a traitor and had no business in Congress. That's the right way to serve him. If he had a spark of honor left in him he would be fighting with Lee at the present time.—*Wash. Cor., Cincinnati Gazette.*

A COSTLY TRICK.—One of the Canadian papers gives an account of a prosecution for pretended marriage. The prisoner had procured a colleague to play the role of clergymen, and in this way duped a young woman. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of his accomplice, the pretended minister.

THE OVER HUNDRED DAY TROOPS—National Guard, of Ohio, are being rapidly forwarded to Washington to do garrison duty and protect our lines of communication. This will enable the veteran troops doing this sort of duty to reinforce the army in the field. Thus our people see the necessity and great service of this special force now organizing in the West.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent.

April 22nd m249

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

NUMBER 67.

U. S. Sanitary Commission.

To the auxiliaries of the State Society.

At present no supplies should be sent East, they are amply provided as the article below from a New York paper will show. Our stores should be kept, and our money too for the Western army; they need them all.

"The United States Sanitary Commission chartered a steamer at Baltimore yesterday, and loaded her with the following, among other stores, and dispatched her to Hampton Roads:

Four and a half tons of hospital clothing and bedding, twenty two and a half tons of hospital food, one ton of hospital dressings, thirty tons of ice, and two tons of miscellaneous stores, in charge of an Inspector, and eleven Relief Agents. These preparations are in addition to those already made in the army of the Potomac by the commission to provide a complete organization for battle relief adopted to the wants of the corps."

Mrs. COULT.

**THEODORE PARKER AS AN ANTI-SLAVERY MAN.**

The April number of the *North American Review*, contains an elaborate article on Theodore Parker as a reformer, from which we extract what the writer says of his intense and abiding hatred of the institution of Slavery:

Parker thought it more patriotic, man, to free a slave than to write a theology. It was no desire for money or fame or popularity that sent him off, Winter after Winter, on those frightful lecturing tours through the Northern States; it was a profound sense of the importance of educating the people in the principles of liberty, with a view to the impending struggle which he clearly foresaw, and on which, as he believed, the future civilization of the country depended. For this he came down to the level of the stump-speaker; for this he became an occupant of platforms in small country towns; for this he became politician and member of vigilance committees; for this he shortened his life probably by a score or more of years. "We must respect the law of God," he cries, "What is a fine of a thousand dollars, and jailing for six months, to the liberty of man? My money perish with me, if it stand between me and the eternal law of God."

"The Fugitive Slave law has cost me some months of time already. I have refused about sixty invitations to lecture, and delayed the printing of my book—for that!" In those few terrible years from 1850 to 1855, he sacrificially devoted his whole being to the cause of his country and universal liberty.

Slavery had no more vehement or persistent enemy than Mr. Parker. To the crusade against it he devoted the best years of his life. His abhorrence of it stirred his deepest indignation and pointed his sharpest invective. His hatred of it made him more hated than even his heresy. The blows of his hammer on that old evil rang all over the land, and the gallows on which he hung its abettors and apologists might be seen from the White Hills to the Rocky Mountains. While Wendell Phillips drove the fine blade of the American principle to its heart, while Garrison contended with the majesty of the moral sentiment, Parker hurled at it everything that came in his way—libraries of statistics, heaps of facts and figures, treatises on political economy, volumes of history and social philosophy, tons of ethnology, anthropology, phiology, physiology, comparative geography—ethics, Old Testament and New Testament.

**GARIBOLDI ON GRANT.**

An English correspondent says that Garibaldi, in a very straightforward way, called on our Consul at London, (Hon. Freeman Morse,) and told him that he would do himself the honor of breakfasting with him on the following morning, when he hoped to meet all who would do him the honor of calling on him. Mr. Morse of course, was delighted with the privilege thus afforded him. In the course of the conversation that ensued, the correspondent says:

Garibaldi spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of General Grant. He said that he was a brave and efficient officer, and commented particularly on his Western campaign, saying that it was the most military feat that it had been his province ever to have heard of. He spoke of him as being the "right man in the right place," and that he above all others was the man to command the American armies.

**WEST POINT.**—West Point Academy was founded in 1802, since which time the total number of cadets actually admitted to its privileges was 4,026. Of this number the State of New York supplied 650, Pennsylvania 242, Virginia 379, Ohio 248, Massachusetts 232, Kentucky 190, Maryland 170, Tennessee 178, South Carolina 139, Georgia 139, Connecticut 552, and those appointed at large number 380; the actual graduates amounted in all to 2,020.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SAILOR AND A SOLDIER? One tars his ropes and the other pitches his tent.

"B NATURAL" IS CALLED THE KEY-NOTE TO GOOD BREEDING.

IT IS AT ALL TIMES IMPORTANT TO INSURE WITH OLD COMPANIES. Now it is especially so, we know not what a day may bring forth in the financial world. Keep in the old paths. E. L. DIMOCK, Agent.

April 22nd m1

STEINWAY PIANO this day received at J. L. Darling's music store. This is acknowledged to be the best Piano in the known world. Cull and see it. Also Pianos of other celebrated makers for sale, may 13d.

TO MERCHANTS, MILLERS AND OTHER SHIPPERS.—I am now prepared to make season contracts for Lake Insurance in the old manner at best rates.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent.

April 22nd m249

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## LOCAL MATTERS.

NOTICE.—Hereafter no obituary notice will be inserted in the GAZETTE without pay. Brief notices of deaths not exceeding five lines will be inserted free as usual. may 17d2-w1t

COMING.—Madam Anna Bishop writes to a gentleman here that she intends to visit this city in a couple of weeks, and will give two concerts.

DIMOCK has received a splendid map of the present seat of war in Virginia and Tennessee. His patrons can have one gratis, by calling at his office in Lappin's block.

PERSONAL.—We have observed in town to-day, Mat. II. Carpenter, and J. A. Noonan, of Milwaukee; N. S. Murphy, of Whitewater; J. II. Knowlton, of Chicago; Judge Graham, of Beloit, and George B. Smith, of Madison. They were all in attendance upon our Circuit Court now in session, his honor Judge Noggle presiding.

THE FIRST IN CAMP.—Capt. Lockwood's company numbering about 100 strong, left the city to-day to go into camp at Madison. The company at Milton, also, we understand, started for Madison. Thus does Rock county again takes the lead in putting two companies of one hundred day men into the field ahead of all other counties.

ANOTHER PAIR OF FAT STEERS FROM THE TOWNS OF ROCK.—Messrs. Adams & Miller of Beloit, purchased of Mr. E. J. Hayner a pair of five year old steers which weighed 3,305 pounds; for which he received \$6.75 per ewt. These steers will compare favorably with any beef that has been shipped from this place. Mr. H. has proved by these steers that he is a good feeder.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Ellis & Bro., at their establishment opposite the American House, have shown their usual enterprise in being ahead of everybody else in the manufacture of ice cream this season. Fair dealing, strict attention to business, and always having on hand a superior article of everything connected with their business, Ellis & Bro. have become deservedly popular in this community, and we expect that the coming summer their establishment will become a more than usually favorite resort to those in quest of a delicious dish of ice cream.

STOP SHOOTING.—Editors *Gazette*:—I wish to call attention to the habit of some people shooting in the neighborhood of the Fair grounds and spring brook. It is not an uncommon thing for the shot of some gun to strike my barn, sheds, outside houses, trees and the dwelling house. In one instance shot have been sent through my windows, where my family have been sitting, and in one instance a rifle ball has been shot through one of the front doors of one of my neighbor's houses, the ball lodging in the partition inside. And last Saturday one of my little girls was hit with shot on the head from somebody's gun, and the rest of the charge striking the trees and porch of my house.

THE HABIT OF SHOOTING HAS BEEN CARRIED TO SUCH AN EXTENT AROUND MY PREMISES THAT MY FAMILY ARE AFRAID TO GO AROUND THE YARD FOR FEARS OF BEING SHOT.

I NOW HAVE NOTICE THAT UNLESS THE PRACTICE OF SHOOTING ON MY PREMISES IS STOPPED, AND ESPECIALLY ON THE SUBBATH, I SHALL PULL THE LAW IN FORCE IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED.

May 16th 1864.

[As part of the above was omitted yesterday we insert the whole to-day.]

COMMON COUNCIL.—MAY 16th, 1864.—At a special meeting of the Common Council last evening, present the Mayor and all the Aldermen.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Ald. Jackson, of the fire committee, reported in favor of making some repairs of the engines and houses, and also authorizing the Chief Engineer to employ some person or persons to take care of the same. Report was accepted.

A statement of the Clerk of the Board of Education was ordered put on file.

The following order concerning the tax suits now in court was passed unanimously:

Ordered, by the Mayor and Common Council, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby instructed to appeal all cases now pending in the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, in reference to re-assessed taxes in cases where the Circuit Court has or may decide against the city.

On motion of Ald. Shelton the council proceeded to act upon the applications for licenses, and on motion of Ald. Bates, that licenses be granted to the several applicants on their perfecting their different papers.

The following are the persons to whom licenses were granted:—A. E. Appel, Richards & Douglass, Stephen A. Randall, F. Richards, John Lill, John Dunn, George Bodie, B. Spence, Laurence Ryan, M. Geiss, G. Fritz, J. C. McMahon, Conner & Co., Seth B. Dustin, Hirum J. Baker, R. M. Hollister, O. F. Meyer, Wm. Silito, Geo. Harvey, John Spohn, P. H. Grant, John Henry & Gaus, Solomon Hutson, Samuel Hocking, T. B. Woolliscroft, Thos. Doyle, Patrick Mullin.

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In the case of Daniel W. Palmer against the city of Janesville, it was, on motion, referred to the City Attorney.

On motion of Ald. Shelton, an order for \$50 in favor of A. M. C. Smith on the general fund, for rent of grounds on which the building of Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1 stands, was ordered drawn.

On motion an order for \$125, on the general fund, for one quarter's salary of the City Attorney, was ordered drawn.

Bids for grading a portion of Wall street in the 1st Ward were opened and on motion rejected.

On motion the Clerk was authorized to re-advertise for proposals.

On motion adjourned.

INSURE WITH THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.—Our mode of adjusting losses. Feeling it a special duty I owe to the Phenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., I take great pleasure in expressing my thankfulness for the promptness and liberality they have exhibited in honorably adjusting and paying my claim, for loss sustained by the total destruction of my brick store building and stock of merchandise contained therein in Harrodsburg Ky., a few days since, and upon which I had an insurance in the PHENIX.

I AM TODAY IN RECEIPT OF THE AMOUNT OF MY CLAIM \$5,500 SIXTY DAYS BEFORE THE SAME WAS DUE, ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE POLICY, WHICH IS SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE IN MY MIND OF THE PHENIX'S INTEGRITY.

ANOTHER PAIR OF FAT STEERS FROM THE TOWNS OF ROCK.—Messrs. Adams & Miller of Beloit, purchased of Mr. E. J. Hayner a pair of five year old steers which weighed 3,305 pounds; for which he received \$6.75 per ewt. These steers will compare favorably with any beef that has been shipped from this place. Mr. H. has proved by these steers that he is a good feeder.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *World* learns that large reinforcements have gone to Butler and his force now amounts to 60,000 men. They are divided as follows:

One column is menacing Petersburgh and keeping rebel troops there; another is besieging Fort Darling, and larger than the others, is marching on Richmond.

Prominent officers predict that Richmond will be ours on the eighteenth.—Easier to "predict" than to take it.—Ens. GAZETTE.

ATTENTION.—The members of Sec. 1, Butter A., W. A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Common Council Rooms on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is required, as it will then be decided whether the organization be kept up, or the arms & surrendered to the State. By order,

R. B. TREAT, Lieut. Comdg.

May 16, 1864. d2d533

ESTIMATED NUMBER REBEL TROOPS!





Tuesday, May 15, 1864.

## Woman's Patriotism.

The loyal women of the North are richly entitled to the thanks and admiration of mankind for the generous part they have taken in the great drama which we are now playing before the nations of the earth. Before this unnatural strife broke out when peace and prosperity filled our land, it was sneeringly said that the habits of living adopted by the women of America were unfitting her for any of the practical duties of life; that she was highly ornamental, but not at all useful, and the whole charge culminated in the caustic joke of the wicked wretch who suggested the Creator might have greatly improved upon his original job if, after making our good mother Eve, he had manufactured out of another rib, an Irish girl, to have taken care of her. But if the men have astonished themselves and the world with the exhibition of their heroism and patriotism since this war broke out, the women have not been one whit behind them in the display of all those noble virtues that are born of patient sacrifice and the most painful abnegation. For while the men have freely laid down their lives to secure their country's salvation, the wives and mothers of our land have as cheerfully prepared their dearest ones for the sacrifice, and have gladly accepted the bitterness of a life-long sorrow that the Nation might live. The glitter and glare of our military exploits have so blinded us that there is danger of forgetting to award the meed of praise where it is justly due. None but an angel's pen can truly portray the blessings that have reached the brave soldiers of the Union army through the tender hand of women. Not a wound has been dressed, not an amputation performed, not a feverish lip cooled, not a dying pillow smoothed but has been indebted to the tender hand of woman.

No minute in the long list of events that crowd the details of needed hospital stores, escapes her patient eye. First of all she gives up those who are dearer to her than life itself, and then sets herself calmly and resolutely at work to mitigate the pain, and allay the sufferings of some other woman's sick or wounded son. The body of her own darling boy may be one of those that now ridge the soil of the accursed land of rebellion; but no matter for her own sorrow, she works on as cheerfully for others as if there was no unceasing grief gnawing at her own, motherly heart.

But they who have accomplished so much for the benefit of the race and their country, are now attempting more. They have become painfully conscious of the extravagant mode of living and dress adopted by a large class of the American people—a style wholly incompatible with their own income, and working ruinously upon the financial interests of the country. So they have set themselves at work to discourage this costly display that we make in imported silk and foreign jewelry. They mean to add to their country's well being the substantial benefits of practical political economy as well as the blessings of patriotism. Our importations of foreign goods have become enormous. For the first three months of this year, we imported at a single port the enormous amount of \$93,887,600 in dry goods alone. We exported in that period but \$42,734,973, leaving a balance against us of \$51,149,833, and this balance must be paid in gold. In 1863 we imported \$6,819,628 worth of silks, against \$2,048,813 in 1862. The same year we bought more than double the amount of manufactured woolen and flax goods that we did the year previous, while our importations of foreign brandies, silks, cigars, jewelry and other luxuries have been unprecedentedly large. No wonder gold is worth eighty per cent premium, and no wonder our people begin to fear that the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. Every body knows we do not need one half of these goods and we ought to get along without them.

The ladies of Washington have inaugurated a movement to remedy, in part, this great and growing evil. They have formed an organization for the disengagement of this excessive and inordinate use of foreign importations. A party of the pledges reads, "For three years of our war we pledge ourselves, to our country and to each other, not to purchase any article of foreign manufacture when a domestic manufacturer can possibly be substituted." Meetings of a similar character have been held in New York and in many of the New England States. They should be responded to by the Great West. In furnishing troops, in contributing sanitary supplies in doing any and everything that could directly or indirectly promote the prosperity of the nation, the West has never been behind the East. Nor will it be in this case. The reasons for this stop are so potent and sufficient that they must at once recommend themselves to the good judgment of the sensible women of our own State, and their hearty co-operation in this reformatory movement will no doubt be prompt and universal.

## How Prepared Coffees are Made.

The editor of the Baltimore American, who admits himself to be a great lover of coffee, says he has recently received two serious checks to his enthusiasm. One was the assurance of an old traveler from the East that his Mocha was not Mocha, and the other is related below:

Visiting recently the Commissary Department of one of four large military hospitals, we noticed several barrels of dried coffee grounds, the purpose whereof excited our curiosity. The polite Commissary informed us that they received twelve dollars a barrel for the grounds, and thus added materially to the "Slush Fund." But "what is it purchased for?" we persisted. "Well," said he hesitatingly, "it is remunerated by the transforming hand of modern chemistry, and put up in pounds of attractive labels and high sounding names, and sold at prices which create astonishment in the small margin left for profit."

## LETTER FROM MRS. HARVEY.

Scenes at Vicksburg—Arrival of Wisconsin Wounded—Feeling about the Fort Pillow Massacre.

The following letter from the widow of the lamented Ex-Gov. Harvey will speak for itself, and will be read with lively interest in this city and country where the writer is well known.

Sister Mrs. Vicksburg, Miss.

April 23rd, 1864.

Gov. J. T. Lewis, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir.—You have doubtless, before this received news of the Red River expedition.

On Thursday last, the U. S. Sanitary Commission Hospital boat arrived here from below, with sick and wounded. On board I found some of our soldiers from the 23d and 20th regiments. Nathan Ellis (wounded in the arm) from Co. D, 29th regiment—said that six from their regiment were killed, thirty-four wounded and forty missing could give me no names.

Sidney Smith from Co. B, 29th regiment—could give me no information concerning that regiment, as he was wounded in the beginning of the battle, and was brought away before the regiment left the field.

On this boat, they were all comfortable. We regretted very much to hospitals here, since this war broke out, the women have

not been one whit behind them in the display of all those noble virtues that are born of patient sacrifice and the most painful abnegation.

For while the men have

freely laid down their lives to secure their country's salvation, the wives and mothers of our land have as cheerfully prepared their dearest ones for the sacrifice, and have gladly accepted the bitterness of a life-long sorrow that the Nation might live.

The glitter and glare of our military exploits have so blinded us that there is danger of forgetting to award the meed of praise where it is justly due.

None but an angel's pen can truly portray the blessings that have

reached the brave soldiers of the Union army through the tender hand of women.

Not a wound has been dressed, not an amputation performed, not a feverish lip cooled, not a dying pillow smoothed but

has been indebted to the tender hand of woman.

I asked if they had no supplies—no stimulants. Nothing! nothing! One of the nurses said, "Oh, Mrs. Harvey I fly you will only be using us some sponges and small syringes to dress wounds, and some lint, too."

I hastened away, and soon returned with every thing they needed—shirts, drawers, socks, lemons, sugar, wine, canned peaches, jellies, nice fresh crackers, pitchers, tumblers, wash-basins, sponges, soap, towels, handkerchiefs, cloths, lint, and syringes. These last, I bought, as they had none, at the commission rooms. Last, but not least, a most excellent nurse (Miss Wiswall) that could dress wounds equal to the surgeon in charge of the boat, to come on board, and go to work. It was given very gratifyingly: and we did go to work.

The day was very warm. The men were near burning up with fever from their wounds or fainting from loss of blood. Cold water was brought us; and we gave them lemonade and wine first. Their faces and hands were bathed and wiped with clean towels.

They opened cans of peaches, and gave each man a cracker and a peach. The peaches were excellent. Oh that the ones who sent them could have seen the grateful, tenfold eyes of the sons, brothers, fathers, and husbands as I saw them that day, and heard the fervent "God bless you!" as I did. How grateful I was, and am every day, that I am permitted to be the almoner of their bounty.

While I was doing this, Miss Wiswall was dressing wounds. We labored until evening, when the ambulances came to receive them and take them to hospitals.

I know there were many Wisconsin men on board; but I could not ask for them. This you will think strange; but you would not, if you were with me. If you ask me now from any State, it makes hearts sad that you do not ask for that often, having done it a few times. You will stop it for humanity's sake.

Many of them knew me, and said, "Come, as I passed by." "We know you would come." "Poor fellows! they wished help from every body." We are living surrounded by horrors; and I fear the "reign of terror" to us is fast approaching.

Since the Fort Pillow tragedy, our colored troops and their officers are waiting in breathless anxiety, the action of the Government.

This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in five or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company; and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, (as well as on all other policies that this Company issues) become due and payable at death, should death occur before the ten years expire.

It also issues the endowment policy which becomes due and payable at the party assured at a stated age specified. These latter policies are becoming quite popular, and are particularly desirable for young men.

OFFICERS.

S. S. BIGGERT, President; JAMES BUNNELL, Vice President; C. D. NASH, Treasurer; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. DAUGERT, JAMES BUNNELL, H. L. PALMER, J. H. VAN DUSEN, C. T. LISLER.

H. G. Wilson, Gen'l Agent; WILLIAM MERRILL, Agent, Janesville, for 25th Division.

LYON'S KATHARION.

LYON'S KATHARION.—Katharion is from the Greek word "Katharos," or "Katharion," signifying to cleanse, reprove, and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents the hair from falling off and turning grey.

It restores luster upon held hands.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Katharion. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE &amp; CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

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LYON'S KATHARION.—Katharion is from the Greek word "Katharos," or "Katharion," signifying to cleanse, reprove, and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the hair cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents the hair from falling off and turning grey.

It restores luster upon held hands.

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Tuesday, May 17, 1861.

**Mess. REED & CO'S UNIFORM.** — A colored sentinel was recently marching on his beat in the streets of Norfolk, Va., when a white man, passing by, shouldered him insolently off the sidewalk, quite into the street. The soldier, on recovering himself, called out: "White man, halt!"

The white man, southern-like, went straight on. The sentinel, having brought his musket to a present, cocked it and hailed again: "White man, halt, or I'll fire!" The white man, hearing shot in the noise, halted and faced about. "White man," continued the sentinel, peremptorily, "come here!" He did so. "White man," said the soldier again, "I see no cause for you to respect this uniform (striking his breast). White man, move on!" — *Independent.*

**Wants, Sales, Etc., &c.**

**TO RENT.** — The large and convenient Spring House, corner North Street and Main Street, east side of the river. Terms \$150 per year. — *Advertiser.*

**FOR SALE.** — We will sell the west half of the three-story section of section 28, in the town of Macoupin, clear the ground. — *BENNETT, CASSOY & GIBBS.*

**FOR SALE OR RENT.** — A small farm 1½ miles east of the city. For particular enquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. L. Smith. — *Advertiser.*

**FOR SALE.** — Two Second Hand STEAM BOILERS, one of them a small portable boiler, the other a 1000 lbs. capacity boiler. These articles may be obtained at a bargain. Inquiries, 44 Main Street. — *Advertiser.*

**DAY BOARDERS.** — A few Day Boarders can be accommodated at the residence of W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin Streets. — *Advertiser.*

**HOUSE TO LET.** — A Two-Story house, on Franklin Street, in the Fourth Ward, will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to J. G. JOE. — *Advertiser.*

**A VALUABLE RESIDENCE.** — A large new elegant — I offer my residence for sale in the city of Janesville, known as the Tolson house, on the corner opposite the jail. The house is nearly new, and cost only a few years ago \$2500 to build it. I will sell the property for \$3000, and state that it is a good investment. — *S. G. ROYCE.*

**TO RENT OR FOR SALE.** — A house and one acre of land over the Monterey Bridge, on the way to the Bluff Institute, for \$1000 per month. — *Advertiser.*

**TO RENT.** — The second house above the bridge, on the way to the Bluff Institute, for \$1000 per month. — *Advertiser.*

**FOR SALE.** — Two large Jacks will be sold for cash, or traded for stores, horses, cattle or sheep. — *Advertiser.*

**January, April 1861.** — *Advertiser.*

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.** — For sale, a fine farm of 100 acres, situated 1½ miles west of the Beloit depot, just outside the city limits. The buildings are nearly new, and in good condition. A good well watered stream runs through the farm, and there is a large timber thicket, etc. Terms made easy. Will exchange this property for desirable property, or near this city. — *Advertiser.*

**For further particular inquiry of the subscriber at the new woolen factory, or of Mr. C. Correll, Jr., Beloit, — *E. A. WHEELER.***

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.** — I am offering for sale the following real estate in the city of Janesville:

A house and lots No. 1 and 2 in block 11, in Palmer & Sonnen's Addition to Janesville. The house is of brick and a 1½ story.

The house and lots are situated on Main Street, adjoining the Second Avenue, on the south, formerly occupied by the late Charles Stevens.

Two houses and lots in Rockwood Addition to Janesville, a barn, well and two good stoves on the premises. — *Advertiser.*

A house and lot No. 106 in Mittenwood's Addition to Janesville. — *Advertiser.*

**TERMS EASY!**

A part of the purchase money may remain on mort-

gage, and the rest paid in cash.

Janesville, April 25, 1861. — *Advertiser.*

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.**

For the profit of this we give you the entire com-

pany. — *Smith & Bostwick.*

**FARM AND LOTS FOR SALE.**

I wish to sell or exchange for either of the following pieces of land, or a portion thereof, a farm well watered, fenced and broken, no buildings.

Also a farm of 118 acres in the town of Coloma, Green County, 2 miles west of Monroe, known as the "King's Highway." A portion of timber, plough and seed land, well watered and has a log house on it.

Also several thousand acres of unimproved prairie and timber lands in different parts of the state.

Also a farm of 100 acres in the town of Newell, Price County, 10 miles from Monroe, which is well watered and has a log house on it.

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## COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, OF REMP & GRAY,  
GLEN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, May 10, 1864.

Receipts of wheat were fair to-day, and prices under the influence of more favorable advices from the lake shore and eastern markets, were firm and higher. Chosen milling spring wheat at \$1.02 1/2, and shipping grain at \$1.02 1/2, closing with an upward tendency. Receipts of oats were also liberal, and the market active and better. Sales of about 2,000 bushels at 50 cents for No. 1, and 40 cents for mixed lots. Other prices unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

**WHEAT**—Wheat, milling spring at \$1.10 1/2; common to good, shipping grades at \$1.01 1/2 to 99.

**OATS**—At 25 cents for No. 1, and 30 cents for mixed.

**RYE**—In模 request at \$1.05 to 1.10 for 60 pounds.

**CORN**—Shelled, 50 lb. \$5 50¢; ear, do, 70¢ 50¢.

**BARLEY**—Fine samples at \$1.00 to 1.05; common to fair at \$1.00 to 1.15.

**TIM THY SEED**—Good to choice at \$1.00 to 1.15 to 10 pounds.

**DRESSED HOGS**—Range at \$6.25 to 7.25 for light to heavy.

**BEEF**—Prime white \$2.00 to 2.25; mixed lots \$1.25 to 1.75.

**POTATOES**—Dull at 25¢ to 30¢ for common to choice qualities.

**BUTTER**—Good supply at 11¢ to 12¢ for good to choice with.

**SAND**—Demand at 10¢ to 11¢ per dozen.

**POTATOES**—Dull, 50 lb. \$5 50¢; ear, do, 70¢ 50¢.

**HIDES**—Oven tanned, dry 12¢ to 14¢.

**SHEDD PLATES**—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

**TORACCO**—Fair to prime leaf 7¢ to 10¢.

**WOOD**—Ranges from \$0.60 to \$1.00 off for unashed.

**FLOUR**—Spring at retail at \$5 25 per 100 lb.

**PRICE CURRENT OF GROCERIES.**

**SUGARS**—**FISH**—**GROCERIES**—**DRUGS**—**BOOKS**—**NEWSPAPERS**—**ADVERTISING**.

Granulated, crushed 9  
and powdered 9  
N. Y. Coffee Sugar 9  
White Fish, 9 to 10  
" " " 9  
" " " 9  
COFFEE—  
AA Portland 11  
B. Rio, common 11  
Porto Rico 11 to 12  
Java 11 to 12  
Extinct of Coffee 11  
Chicago Sugar House, Ltd. CANDLES—  
Candles 11  
Golden 11  
Tallow 11  
Stearine 11  
Sundries 11  
Sundries 11  
HED FRUITS—  
New Red Apples 12  
Red Apples 12  
Blackberries 12  
Peaches 12  
Apricots 12  
Lemons 12  
Limes 12  
Zante Currants 12  
Fruit Cut 12 to 12  
Pears 12  
Oranges 12  
Grapes 12  
Cranberries 12  
Pepper 12  
Alspices 12  
Gloves 12  
Naturals 12  
CRACKERS—  
Puff 12  
Rye 12  
Soda 12  
Salt 12  
Rye, Maudlin 12  
Soda 12  
Sweet 12  
Baked 12  
Nuts 12  
MILWAUKEE—  
WISCONSIN, 12  
located in 12  
in seventeen other leading cities of America. Milwaukee Scholarship good for life throughout the entire field of Colleges. Milwaukee the cheapest and best in the west to attend College.

**NOTICE**—Mr. F. Whitaker being no longer agent of the

**NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY !**

OF NEW YORK,

all renewals as well as new policies on that Company's business will be attended to only by

W. FOORD, Jr.

Office in Pease's Block, Main St., Janesville, Wis.

May 26th, 1864.

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OF NEW YORK,</p

## COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THIS JANEVILLE GAZETTE BY HENRY & GRAY,  
GREENLAND PRODUCT DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, May 10, 1864.  
Receipts of wheat were fair to day, and prices under the influence of more favorable advices from the lake shore and eastern markets, were first and higher. Choate milling spring sold at \$1.00@1.15, and shipping grades at \$1.04@1.09, closing with an upward tendency. Receipts of oats were also liberal, and the market active and 1¢ better. Sales of about 2,000 bushels at 50¢/cwt for No. 1, and 60¢/cwt for mixed lots. Other produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Extra milling spring, at \$1.10@1.15; common to good milling spring, at \$1.04@1.09.

OATS—Active at 20¢/cwt for No. 1, and 30¢/cwt for mixed.

RYE—In good request at \$1.06@1.10 for 60 pounds.

CORN—Shelled, 7¢/lb at \$6@7¢/lb; we do, 70¢/lb.

BARLEY—Fancy samples at \$1.20@1.25; common to fair at \$1.05@1.15.

TIN THY SEED—Good to choice at \$1.90@2.15 to 45 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS—Range at \$6.25@7.25 for light to heavy.

BEANS—Prime white at \$2.00@2.25; mixed lots \$1.25@1.75.

POTATOES—Dull at 25¢/cwt for common to choice qualities.

BUTTER—Good supply at 14¢/lb for good to choice.

Eggs—Demand at 10¢/doz per dozen.

POTATOES—Average dressed supply. Chickens @25¢ per pound.

HIDES—Green @3¢/lb; dry 12¢/lb.

SHIRT PELTS—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

TOBACCO—To prime leaf 7¢/lb.

WOOL—Samples from Glazier, 1/2¢ off for unwashed.

FLOUR—Spring at retail at \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

**PRICE CURRENT OF GROCERIES.**

SUGARS—  
Granulated, Crushed 1 Cwt. .... 9  
and Powdered.... 25 Handfuls and Potleek 8  
N. Y. A. Coffee Sugar.... 27 White Fish.... 10  
" " " 12  
" " " 15  
COFFEE—  
AA Portland..... 48  
Porto Rico..... 21 to 22  
Java..... 52  
Java and Sumatra..... 55  
SUGAR—  
Chicago Sugar House 11 Cwt. .... 12  
LADY LADIES—  
" " " 12  
" " " 14  
" " " 16  
" " " 18  
" " " 20  
N. O. Molasses..... 100  
Cane Chayote..... 20  
DRIED FRUITS—  
New Dried Apples..... 12  
Old Dried Apples..... 14  
Dried Cherries..... 12  
Dried Peaches..... 20  
Unpeeled..... 22  
Peaches..... 24  
Berries..... 40  
Lavender..... 40  
Zante Currants..... 20

WISCONSIN—  
Granulated, Crushed 1 Cwt. .... 9  
and Powdered.... 25 Handfuls and Potleek 8  
N. Y. A. Coffee Sugar.... 27 White Fish.... 10  
" " " 12  
" " " 15  
COFFEE—  
AA Portland..... 48  
Porto Rico..... 21 to 22  
Java..... 52  
Java and Sumatra..... 55  
SUGAR—  
Chicago Sugar House 11 Cwt. .... 12  
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Unpeeled..... 22  
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Berries..... 40  
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**NEW YORK MARKET.**

(by Telegraph) New York, May 17.

WHEAT—100 higher; \$7.50@7.55 R.R. it.

WHEAT—No receipts, trade higher, at \$1.50@1.72 Chicago spring; \$1.75@1.82 Milwaukee cloth; \$1.00@1.10 winter red western.

CORN—NO receipts, 10¢/doz better, at \$1.62@1.95 mix'd in store.

WHEAT—\$30@31c.

PORK—Dull, heavy and lower.

WHISKY—firm, \$1.25 offered, \$1.00 asked for western.

STOCKS—U. S. 6% registered at \$1.15; 6% unregistered at \$1.15; 60¢ coupons at \$1.75@1.80; can be certified at \$1.80@1.90.

GOLD—73¢.

**A N ORDINANCE Appointing a**  
Saler of Weights and Measures.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. William MacLean is hereby appointed Saler of Weights and Measures of the City of Janesville to hold his office until the third Tuesday of April 1865.

SECTION 2. Said Saler of Weights and Measures shall have and keep an office in some convenient place in said city, and shall exercise such powers and measures as may be given to him by the Statute of Weights and Measures.

SECTION 3. In all cases where weights and measures are not uniform to standard, then said Saler shall cause the same to be tested, and cause the owner or owner thereof to have them corrected, paid all costs, and shall cause to exhibit to any state, weight or measure used by him or said Saler for the purpose of inspection, no interest, or shall obstruct him in the performance of his duty, he shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 4. No merchant, grocer, dealer or trader, shall use in his business any scale, weight, measure, or other instrument for weighing or measuring which shall not have been inspected by the Saler of weights and measures of the city of Janesville, and shall, if any merchant, grocer, dealer or trader, or if he or she shall be found to have violated any statute, regulation or ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SECTION 5. Every person who shall, after a sale of weights and measures, alter or change said scale, weight, measure, or instrument for weighing or measuring which shall not have been inspected by the Saler of weights and measures of the city of Janesville, and shall, if any merchant, grocer, dealer or trader, or if he or she shall be found to have violated any statute, regulation or ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. Every person who shall, after a sale of weights and measures, alter or change said scale, weight, measure, or instrument for weighing or measuring which shall not have been inspected by the Saler of weights and measures of the city of Janesville, and shall, if any merchant, grocer, dealer or trader, or if he or she shall be found to have violated any statute, regulation or ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 7. Any person who shall, after a sale of weights and measures, alter or change said scale, weight, measure, or instrument for weighing or measuring which shall not have been inspected by the Saler of weights and measures of the city of Janesville, and shall, if any merchant, grocer, dealer or trader, or if he or she shall be found to have violated any statute, regulation or ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall, after a sale of weights and measures, alter or change said scale, weight, measure, or instrument for weighing or measuring which shall not have been inspected by the Saler of weights and measures of the city of Janesville, and shall, if any merchant, grocer, dealer or trader, or if he or she shall be found to have violated any statute, regulation or ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

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